



Witnessing a period of complex artistic unrest - which sometimes turned into violent extremism - painter Magdalena Rădulescu (b. 1902, Răcăuți-Vilcea) was not subdued by any trend. She had the chance to travel in Europe and America, which helped her better know the tendencies of graphic art after World War I. Therefore, she had direct contact with fauvism and surrealism, primitivism and constructivism, but she adopted, from these movements only that which fitted her own personality. Because the real base of her art was Romanian folk art, the world of autochthonous mythology, tales, folk sources. Surpassing narrow academic traditionalism, the artist knew how to pave her own way, adopting a modern outlook and proposing an original style through which reality was colourfully changed. It is a world of old folk tales, of country celebrations, of fairy tales with Princes, charming and princiresses, with horses and outlaws, of "călușari", dances, legends and circus scenes, of Oriental scenes (she spent her childhood in Constantinople); of carnivals, masks or dreams. In one word, a special universe, including her among the important Romanian painters of the 20th century. In fact, since her first exhibitions, at home or abroad, the critics discovered the profile of this graphic creation, the painter's undeniable originality. An exegète like Jacques Lavaudieu wrote: "Magdalena Rădulescu's whole work is inspired from Romanian folklore, considered not as an element of historical or decorative research, but as a repertoire of architectural forms. In her canvases there is no anecdotal or picturesque elements, only a sort of return to the wonderful, basic harmonies".

VLADIMIR UDRESCU ■



In our photos, reproductions of Magdalena Rădulescu's paintings: "Portrait" (Magdalena Rădulescu), "Giacometti's Portrait", "Mother and Daughter", "Game with Dice", "Dancer", "Singer" (bottom), "The Fairy Tale Princess", "Self-Portrait", "Maternity" (middle).



ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY
WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY
THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY
AGERPRES

IN ENGLISH AND
FRENCH. EDITIONS
IN OFFICES
BUCHAREST
77-80, Farulul
str. 100000
BUCURESTI
BUCURESTI
100000, ROMANIA
TELEGRAMS: 55-100
TELEX: 100000
GIGANT

ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGERPRES

INVESTMENT AS PART OF THE POLICY OF BALANCED TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

The decisive economic lever in the implementation of the policy of harmonious distribution of the production forces over the territory, systematically applied in Romania especially after the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (1965), is the controlled investment effort. During the 1966-1985 period, more than 3,000 billion lei were invested in the national economy. It is significant to mention that from an annual average of 24 billion lei, recorded at the end of the 1950-1965 interval, investment in the national economy increased to an annual average of 150 billion lei in the next two decades; more than 80 per cent of the existing fixed assets having been produced in this interval.

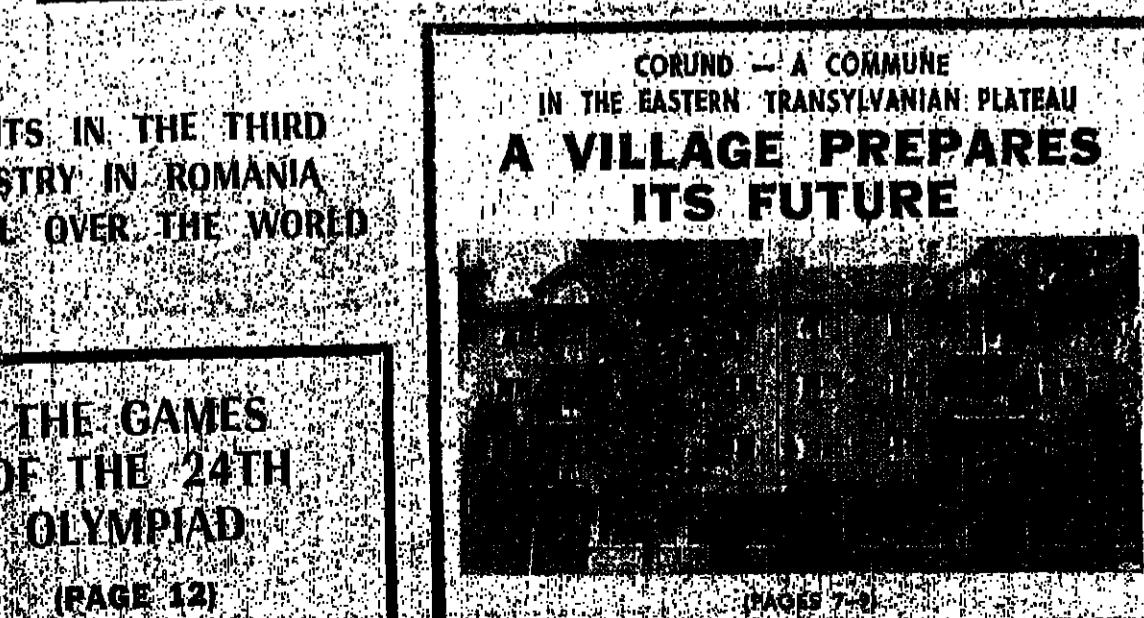
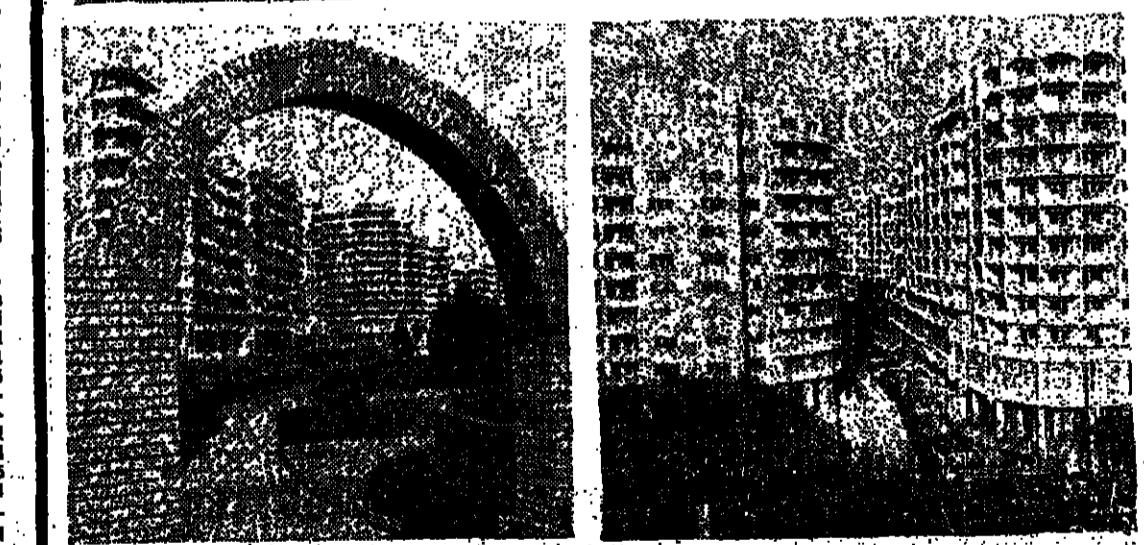
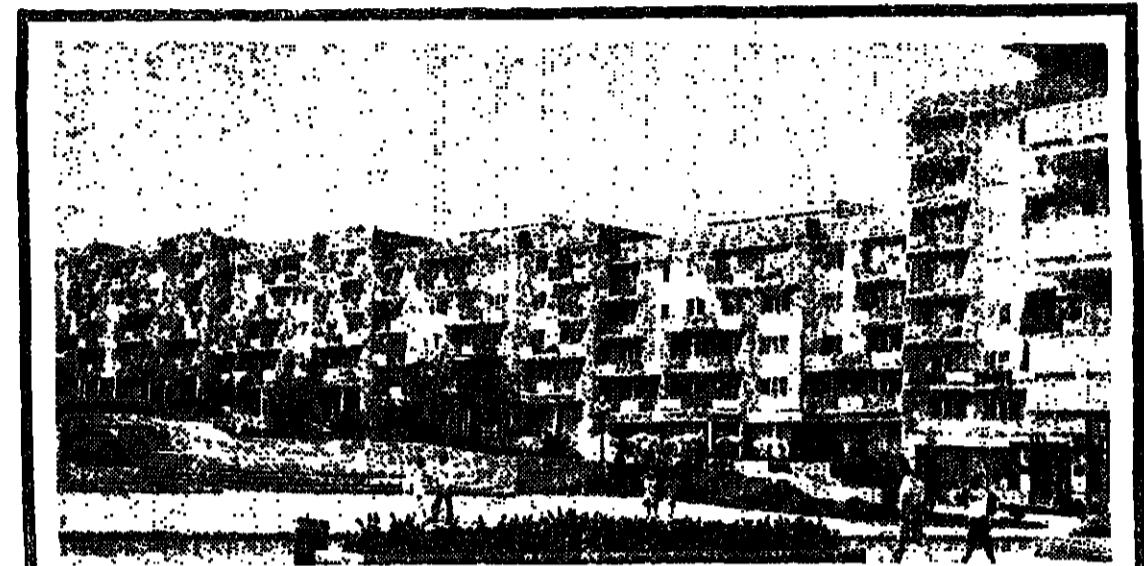
The investments were primarily directed towards the less developed counties: among the 13 counties which registered a development rate higher than the national average in the 1966-1985 period, 15 had a lower economic potential. While the investment volume in the socialist sector grew 48 times in the national economy as a whole, investments in such counties as Satu Mare, Vaslui, Tulcea, Olt, Dâmbovița, Sălaj, Maramureș, Gorj, Vâlcea, Covasna, Harghita, and Sibiu grew between 23 and 12 times.

More than half of the total investments went to the industry, whose share differed from one county to another. In the last 23 years, some 180 new industrial areas have been built in Romania, while the existing ones have been developed. In the 1966-1985 interval, the gross industrial output of this country increased 100 times, at an average annual rate of 9.6 per cent. The structure of this growth is significant for the policy of balanced development of the economy by territorial units: a number of counties with a lesser industrial potential recorded considerably larger growths - 10-33 times in Argeș, Bistrița-Năsăud, Buzău, Bistrița-Năsăud, Botoșani, Buzău, Covasna, Dâmbovița, Harghita, Olt and Teleorman counties, and others, notably in the chemical industry, production reached 31 percent in 1985 compared to 16.5 percent in 1966.

This investment policy, utilizing a rod others of economic growth produced multiple social consequences. Mention should be made, in this respect, that over 1966-1985, more than 3.5 million new jobs have been created. The share of the population working in industry and in the other non-agricultural branches has grown from 43.6 percent in 1966 to 72 percent in 1985, while the country's urbanization degree has increased from some 33 percent to over 50 percent.

APPEAL
ADDRESSED BY THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE THIRD
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHEMISTRY IN ROMANIA
TO CHEMISTS AND SCIENTISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD
(PAGE 2)

THE "GEORGE ENESCU
INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
MUSICLOGY
AT THE FESTIVAL
(PAGE 10)



CORUND - A COMMUNE
IN THE EASTERN TRANSylvanian PLATEAU
A VILLAGE PREPARES
ITS FUTURE

RECEPTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

COSTA RICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Friday, September 23, a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica led by Jose Luis Varela, President of the Legislative Assembly.

During the interview willingness was expressed to further develop the good relations between Romania and Costa Rica, the fact being assessed that there were broad possibilities to amplify bilateral collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural spheres, as well as on an international plane, in the fight for peace, disarmament and peace. Stress was laid on the major role to be played by parliamentarians and parliamentarians in the two countries in a better mutual knowledge and the con-

MIKHAEL SOLOMENTSEV,
Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU,
Chairman of the Party Control Committee

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP, President of Romania, received on September 23, Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, Chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CC of the CPSU.

On this occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a cordial salute from Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU. At the same time, the guest assessed highly the Romanian experience in the organization of activity in industry and agriculture, in the consolidation of revolutionary worker democracy, the achievements gained by the Romanian people in the country's socio-economic development.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed his warm salute and best wishes to Mikhail Gorbachev.

ROMANIA IN THE WORLD • ROMANIA IN THE WORLD

TURNKEY FACTORIES

The recently commissioned "Asial II" cement factory represents the largest project achieved in cooperation by Romania and Egypt, being at the same time the most important unit of the kind in the country's economy.

The factory is provided with two complete technological lines, each with a capacity of 3,700 tons clinker daily, the Romanian side ensuring the technological equipment and installations as well as the metal constructions. Details concerning the construction project of the factory, its main construction, commissioning, the execution of after-care will be included in a cooperation contract signed by Romanian and Egyptian partners.

Romania's cooperation with other countries in the building material industry, especially the cement one, ended with conclusive results. In two decades alone, Romania delivered, through the specialized foreign trade company "Uzinelexportrom", 24 cement factories (including dry technological fabrication lines) with capacities varying between 500 and 4,000 tons clinker daily.

It follows that more than one cement factory was exported yearly on the average, a remarkable fact if we take into account the fact that the building of such a factory lasts three years. This reflects the high technical and material potential of Romania in this field as concerns both the research and design (a special Institute of Research and Design for the Cement Industry) and in the building of technological equipment

and plant, measuring and control instruments, and automation systems.

The cement factories delivered abroad are equipped in accordance with the most advanced technology worldwide, ensuring both the complete utilization of the raw materials and the higher quality of products, and the substantial reduction of

T. PESCARU ■

A PRESTIGIOUS PARTNER: "ROMPETROL-GEOMIN"

In the activity of international economic cooperation constantly pursued by Romania, Rompetrol-Gemini enterprise of economic cooperation with foreign countries has been well known and appreciated, for several years, in over 70 countries all over the world. The Romanian firm, specializing in geological research and geophysical prospections in order to identify crude oil and gas deposits, in drilling operations, building pipelines, storages, for liquefied petroleum gas and oil products, refineries, and mining units, including for the treatment and beneficiation of ores, meant to ensure the necessary technical assistance, a series of technical-engineering services (engineering, consulting, know-how, training the specialized personnel, etc.) has lately achieved a series of projects highly appreciated by partners abroad.

Among the most important units built by once included, already completed or under construction, worth mentioning is the construction of main pipelines for carrying oil and gas, ethylene and propylene storages for oil and oil products, refineries of various capacities for the mining industry and ore treatment in many countries such as: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burma, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, People's China, the D.R. of Korea, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, the GDR, Greece, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Iran, Liberia, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Slovakia, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, the People's Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Zambia.

APPEAL

ADDRESSED BY THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE THIRD
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHEMISTRY IN ROMANIA
TO CHEMISTS AND SCIENTISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD

The Third National Congress of Chemistry, held in Bucharest over September 21-25, 1988, attended by scientists, researchers, teaching staff in higher educational establishments, experts of chemical works and enterprises — in full unity with the whole Romanian people, reiterate on this occasion as well their complete adhesion to the fully humanistic and foreign policy promoted by Romania, to the initiatives and actions of our government in the field of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of tension in various parts of the world. The active role was underscored which small and medium-sized states can and must play in a constructive solution to the complex problems of our days. Special attention was paid to the necessity of finding a global solution to the questions regarding underdevelopment.

Giving expression to the will of peace, understanding and collaboration powerfully affirms the principles of progress, the scientists in Romania and in the other countries participating in the congress, address a ringing appeal to researchers and scientists all over the world, to concert their efforts, to strengthen still more their collaboration and intensity their actions in the current, very grave and complex international circumstances, so as to make an ever more active contribution, together with their peoples, to the powerful assertion of the policy of peace and understanding among nations, to the cause of progress and civilization, of improved material and spiritual welfare of all nations of the world.

Under the current circumstances, when tremendous arsenals of nuclear and mass destruction weapons have been amassed all over the world, when nuclear tests continue and suchlike weapons are being sophisticated, as well as chemical

and other mass destruction weapons, nothing can be more important than the concurrence of the efforts of all peoples, of the realistically-minded, advanced forces all over the world for the halting of the dangerous course of events, towards tension and war, a resolute switch to measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, for the defense of the fundamental right of every people, of every inhabitant of our planet, to peace, to life, to free and dignified existence.

This is the supreme importance of our epoch, in the name of which we scientists, researchers and specialists in the field of chemistry, call on all the servants of science to work tightly united and do everything in order to contribute to the cause of peace and disarmament, militating consistently for peace, the great gains of chemistry, of science and technology in general, only in the service of a peaceful development of all the nations, of the economic and social progress of human society.

Let us spare no effort in order to help the forces of peace and progress — in whose ranks scientists hold an important place — to have the last word in the progress of the international life, to bar the continuation of the arms race, to ensure the total elimination of the nuclear and chemical weapons from Europe and from the entire planet.

We ardently call on all those who oppose firmly the implementation and production of chemical weapons, not to allow the use of the great achievements of science for the creation of new mass-destruction means. We all share a great responsibility in making sure that chemistry is put only to peaceful uses, that the results of our research in this field are used exclusively for the benefit of what is good and for the prosperity of all peoples.

Let us work in such a way that, through the joint efforts of the peoples, the policy of disarmament, security and collaboration, peace — the most valuable asset of mankind — may triumph.

Today, chemistry has the responsibility to participate, by the side of the other sciences, in the higher capitalization of natural resources, in enhancing and diversifying the means to benefit people's health, as well as non-technological needs needed by the other domains of technological progress. We must strengthen our collaboration in this domain and in all scientific domains, and make the huge potential of science and technology serve the economic and social development of the nations, find a solution to the grave question of underdevelopment and eradicate the great economic gaps between states, preserve and safeguard the environment, help the progress of all mankind.

In the light of the principles guiding consistently Romania's foreign-policy actions and initiatives, the Romanian researchers and scientists resolutely affirm their resolve to collaborate more tightly with scientists everywhere for the progress and thriving of all the nations, for the role in the people's economic and social life, and at the same time, for the promotion of a new, democratic policy, for the triumph of reason, of peace and collaboration among all the nations in the world.

Nowadays science and peace are inseparable. The continuous development and modernization of Romanian economy, especially of industry, whose productive potential over the first two years of the ongoing five-year plan period (1988-1990) has been almost two times larger than that in the 1980-1982 interval, have brought about significant qualitative changes in Romania's participation in the world circuit of material goods. For instance, in 1987 Romania promoted economic relations with 148 states and the volume of its foreign trade rose to 107 billion lei. At the same time, the structure of Romanian exports acquired new values, in the sense that the share of highly processed goods (machine-tools, transport means, chemical and petrochemical products, industrial consumer goods) has continuously increased, now accounting for over 63 per cent of the overall export volume.

It is also these coordinates that the 1988 edition of TIB will also unfold, helping foreign businessmen and specialists get a better idea of Romania's present productive and export potential. These are reasons prompting foreign exhibitors to come to the Bucharest international event in increasingly larger numbers. TIB '88 entered by hundreds of manufacturing and exporting firms of Romania and other 32 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America and Australia. A number of 30 states will present their commercial offer as part of national pavilions. They are: Canada, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Hungary, the GDR, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Libya, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, the USA, the USSR and Zaire. At the same time, standing out is the participation of private firms of Cyprus, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Lichtenstein, the Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland. Among them are traditional attendees of TIB, while others will come here for the first time, proving the increasingly high prestige enjoyed by the exhibition of Bucharest among specialists and business men all over the world. In fact, thousands of representatives of business circles from many countries are expected to arrive at the fair.

As far as the host country is concerned, the same as before, will be the main exhibitor. Hundreds of industrial, cultural and economic enterprises, research and design institutes, foreign trade bodies will display their products, selected from among the output of the main branches. A large part of the Romanian exhibitors are relatives of highly-processed products such as: ROMEX 20 P, 150 tonne mining machines, boeing and oilfield "machines" of the AF 150-150 type, the OPEC-MONG processing centers, sulfuric units with integrated sulfuric acid, intercooler units for both chemical and petrochemical processes, and a wide range of various equipment for large storage tanks, foundations, industrial robots and roboticized material-handling cells, the CORAL

ON OCTOBER 12 THE 14TH EDITION OF THE BUCHAREST INTERNATIONAL FAIR OPENS ITS GATES

TRADE — COOPERATION — DEVELOPMENT — PEACE



INTERNATIONAL CHEMISTRY SALON

Just as at the previous editions, this year's TIB will include an International Chemistry Salon, which is aimed at displaying the production and export potential boasted in this field by Romania and other exhibiting countries.

Today, Romanian chemistry and petrochemistry provide the image of a branch in full swing of modernization and diversification, with a spectacular dynamics recording a nine-time growth in 1987 over 1985, and an average annual growth rate of 10.5 per cent, higher than the rate registered by industry as a whole. Over this interval, over 1,250 chemical and petrochemical units were commissioned, the branch's share in the overall industrial production currently standing at 19.5 per cent. Moreover, this branch accounts for about 22 per cent of the country's exports. Today, there is a chemical or petrochemical unit in each of the country's counties and in Bucharest municipality.

In the ongoing five-year plan period (1988-1990), the chemical and petrochemical industry will increase its production 1.5 times, and its exports 1.7 times, as against the previous quinquennium (1981-1985). The Romanian chemical and petrochemical products are well known and in high demand in over 100 countries on all continents.

At the 1988 International Chemistry Salon, the Dunobilanu and Clinica foreign trade companies will put on view a rich offer of products from all branches: chemical fertilizers, synthetic yarns and fibers, detergents, dyestuffs, inks, medical drugs, plastics and synthetic resins, tires and rubber technical items, soaps, products, various other products of the organic and inorganic chemistry and of petrochemistry, such as polystyrene, copolymers, polyethylene, carbon black, photosensitive products, etc.

Individual firms by the exhibitors' diversity and technical and qualitative level ensure a good frame for the transfer of know-how and experience between specialists and business men, as well as fruitful contacts among businessmen present in Romania's Capital, which contributes to the extension and deepening of bilateral and multilateral economic collaboration.

The offer of foreign exhibitors comprises a selection of the newest products covering all fields of the Bucharest International Fair and its satellite equipment and machines for various industrial fields, computer technology, automation means and a wide array of industrial and agrofood consumer goods.

Faxes by
T. NISTRESCU ■
AL. MARINESCU ■

FROM ONE EDITION TO ANOTHER

The first edition of Bucharest International Fair took place in 1970 (October 11-24). Attending were hundreds of producing and exporting firms of 30 countries from Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and Australia.

More than 13,200 firms from 100 countries from Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and Australia participated in all 13 previous editions of TIB.

The exhibition complex in Romania's Capital — the heat of the exhibition — offers every time better and better exhibition conditions. For example, the gross exhibition area reserved for the event is over three times larger than the one existing at the inauguration edition in 1970.

The one-hundredth edition of TIB will mark the 20th anniversary of the foundation of Romania's most important trade fair, and in fact, one of Romania's most

important trade fairs, with presence at all 14 editions with official pavilions.

THE GIANTS' WORLD

Inside a hole which seems to have been made by a falling meteorite, with a diameter of one kilometer and a depth of a few scores of metres works a complicated metallic construction, a somewhat vague replica of a gigantic crane. A 150-m-long and 40-m-high mechanical mastodon solidly relies on huge caterpillars. It is a 1,400-t-heavy rotor excavator enjoying its job at the Tismana II open-cut of the Rovinari Mining Enterprise based in the coalfield of Gorj. The Tismana II sector has two gigantic excavators: one of 1,400 t (driven by Constantin Căldăraru) and the other of 1,300 t (driven by Gheorghe Bobel). In his area there is also the longest conveyor belt of the enterprise — over six kilometers — which reaches even the Tismana I open-cut.

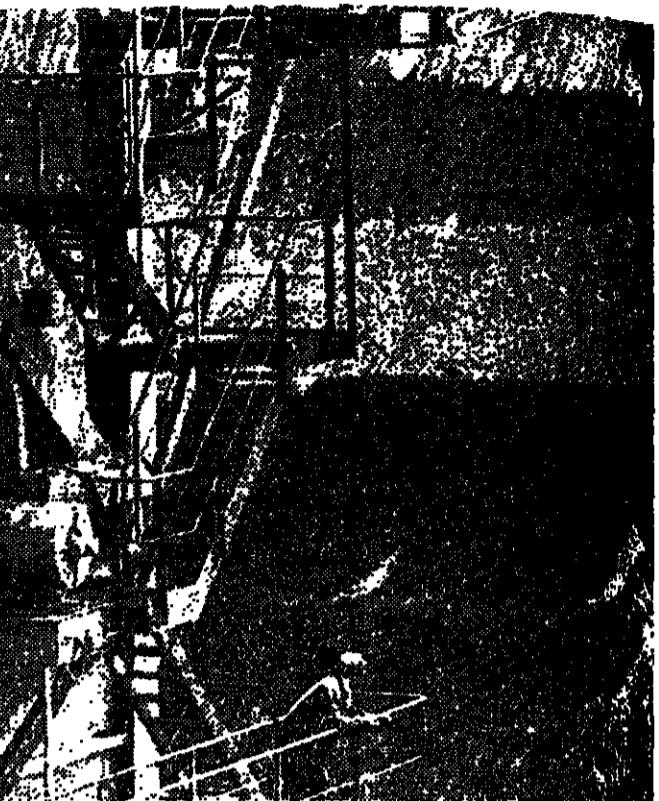
this week's reportage

a confrontation with the unknown. Besides, it can raise new and difficult questions which can hardly be coped with by routine operations.

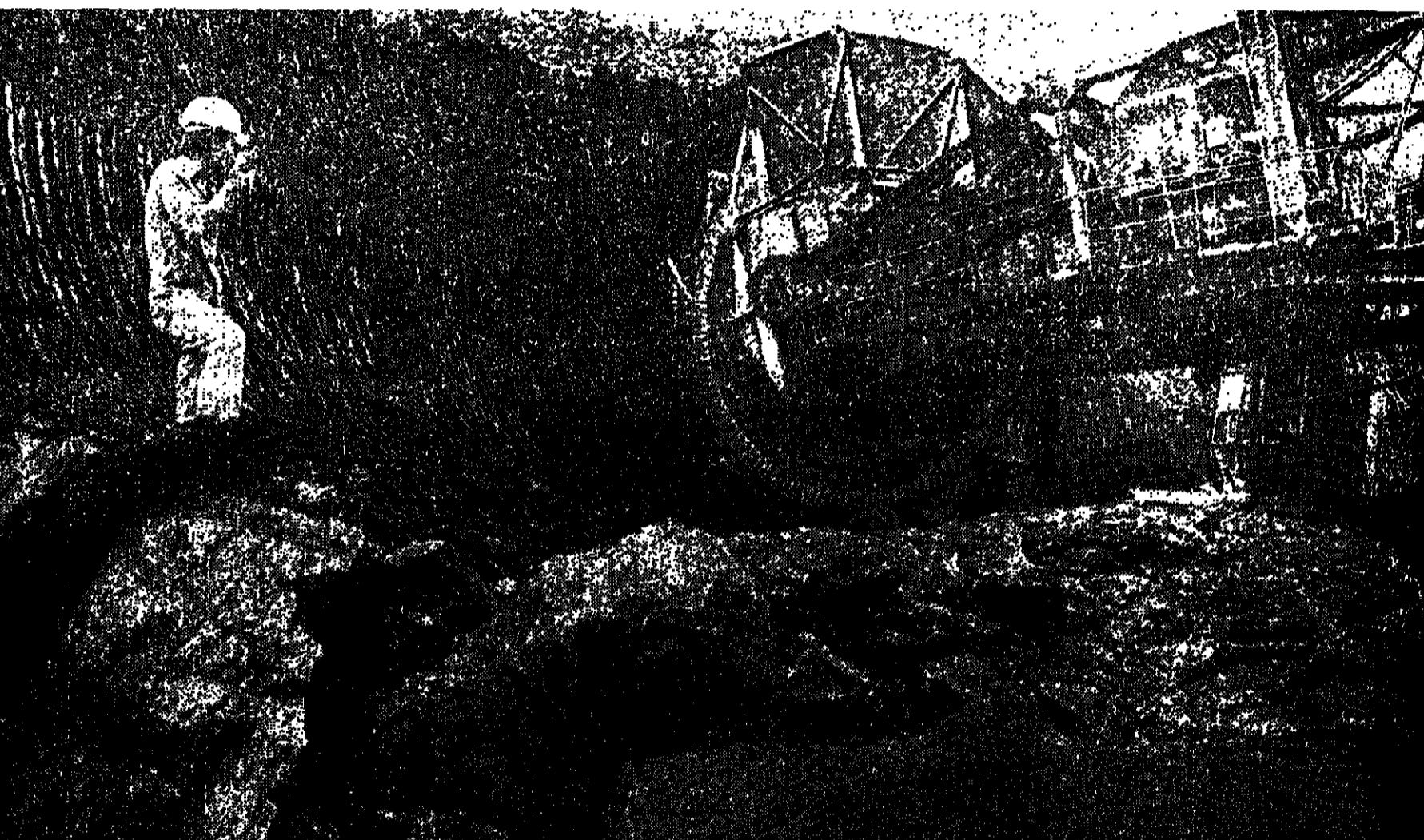
The earth is full of surprises at every step. You cannot simply foretell what is inside. Anytime you may find yourself under the excavator's "anvil" with an alien piece of metallic debris which causes a lot of damage. Landslides can overturn the excavator. Strong ground water jets may gush out. One second of absent-mindedness and the rotor may get stuck and the rubber band come to shreds. One second costs 100,000 lei. The team of the excavator, made up of two mechanics, an electrician, a locksmith and two auxiliaries, are permanently on the watch.

Open-cut mining becomes even more difficult under the endless spring and autumn rainfalls and the winter frost. At very low temperatures the machines can collapse and the rubber conveyor can break into pieces.

The extraction of lignite in an open-cut is a heroic confrontation with nature, leading to extraordinary performances. Recently, a record was set again in the open-cuts of Gorj. However, they are possible only through a perfect organization of work and technological discipline.



A new town — Motru — has appeared and is growing nearby the large open-cuts. It is a town providing miners with all modern comforts and facilities.

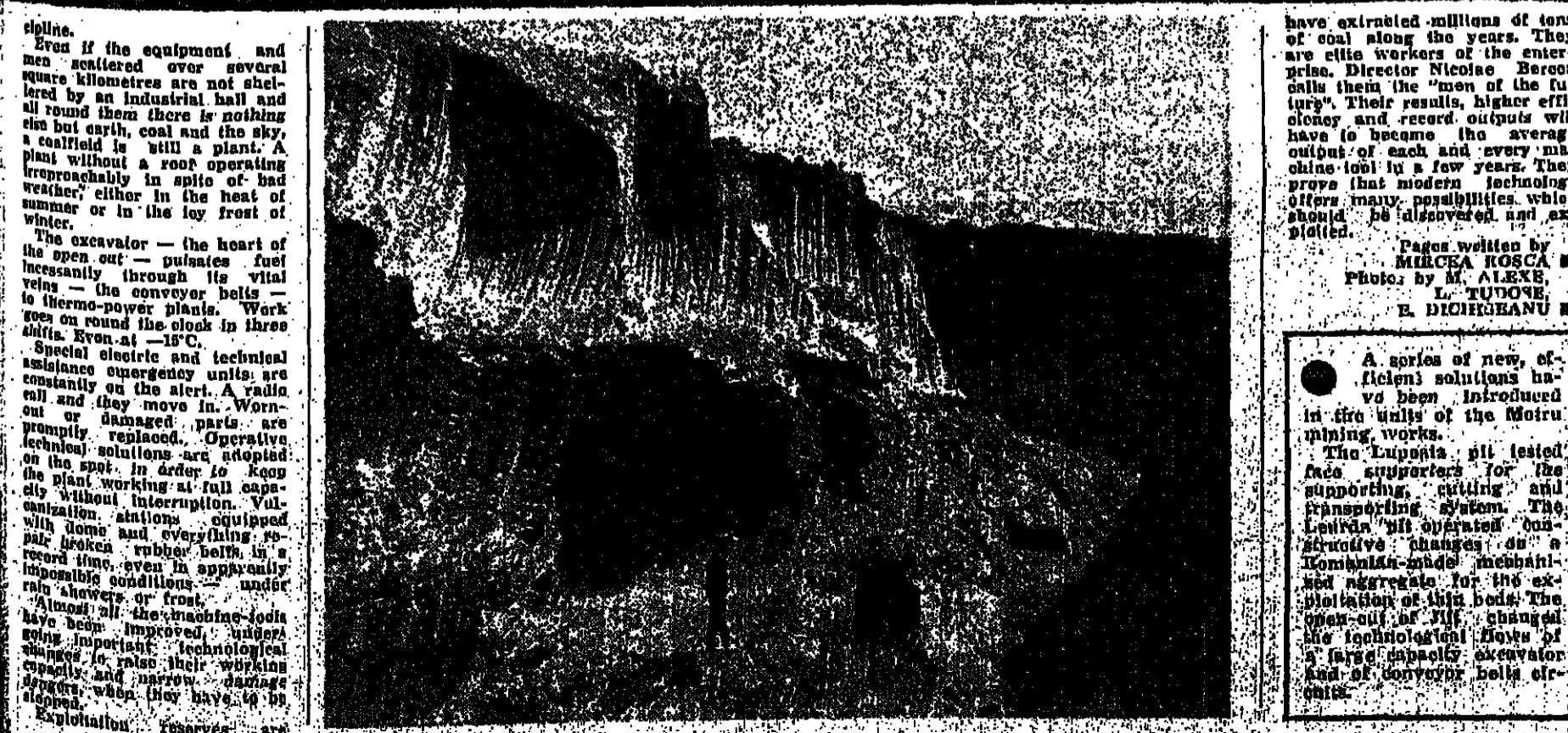


A ROOFLESS PLANT

The buckets cut and pull out continuously large pieces of coal from the abiding black layer. Ton after ton of lignite are taken over by the conveyor belt of the excavator and then carried off along several kilo-

metres in an endless march, along the conveyor highway crossing boundless fields, heading for the deposits of the thermo-power plant at Rovinari.

Every bite of the excavator's buckets into the coal layer is



metres. Even if the equipment and men scattered over several square kilometres are not sheltered by an industrial hall and all round them there is nothing but earth, coal and the sky, a coalfield is still plant. A plant without a roof operating transparently in spite of bad weather, either in the heat of summer, or in the icy frost of winter.

The excavator — the heart of the open cut — pulsates fuel necessarily through its vital veins — the conveyor belts — to thermo-power plants. Work goes on round the clock in three shifts. Even at -10°C.

Special service and technical ambulances equipped with a crane and they move in. Worn-out or damaged parts are promptly replaced. Operative technical solutions are adopted on the spot. In order to keep the plant working at full capacity without interruption, vehicles broken in everything record time, even in impossible conditions, under the snow or frost.

Now all the machine-tools

have been improved, under-

standingly rates their working capacity, in numerous damage factors, when they have to be repaired.

Exploitation

have extracted millions of tons of coal along the years. They are elite workers of the enterprise. Director Nicolae Băneasa is the "man of the situation". Their results, higher efficiency and record outputs will have to become the average output of each and every machine-tool in a few years. They prove that modern technology offers many possibilities which should be discovered and exploited.

Page written by

MIRCEA ROSCA ■

Photo by M. ALEXE

L. TUDORE

E. DICHEGRANU ■

A series of new, efficient solutions have been introduced in five units of the Motru mining works.

The Luporta pit tested face supporters for the supporting cutting and transporting system. The Luporta pit operates continuous changes of a monolithic-grade mechanical aggregate for the exploitation of this bed. The open-cut of the changed face longitudinal flows of large-capacity conveyor belt circuits.

ROVINARI

The mining enterprise of Rovinari, sited in the heart of Gorj county, south-west of the Rovinari industrial-agricultural centre, is the largest of its kind in Romania. It stretches over 30 sq.km, accounting for four open-cuts: two to the west and two to the east of Jiu river: Tismana I, Gîrla, Tismana II and Rovinari-Est. It ensures 22 per cent of the national output of coal and approximately 80 per cent of the whole production of the mining works of Rovinari, and at the same time it is one of the main lignite suppliers of the great thermo-power plants in the area: Rovinari and Turecui.

The mining enterprise of Rovinari is the oldest open-cut unit. It was set up in 1929. In 1957 the first imported excavator started to work at the Căpâlna open-cut (now closed), thus marking the beginning of the exploitation of coal with large-capacity complex equipment. Since then the enterprise has assimilated all mining equipment parts for open-cast mining.

Presently, the enterprise has modern technical means worth over six million lei covering 80 bucket-wheel excavators and 160 km of conveyor belts. The working personnel accounts for 3,800 people.

stocked long before winter by removing the earth layer hiding the coal deposit. In winter, the

clay which covers lignite gets glued to the equipment and sticks in the conveyor belts.

SKILLED HANDS

Bucket-wheel excavators and the other machine-tools used in the open-cut are highly complex, expensive and costly. An excavator is worth a few hundred million lei). Their handling, repairing and maintaining demands high professional training the expert hands.

The mechanics operating the gigantic excavators possess solid knowledge of technology, mechanics, electronics, physics, hydraulics and even geology. In fact, the open-cut miners are machine mechanics, dry-bearers and locksmiths. Many of them specialize in two jobs.

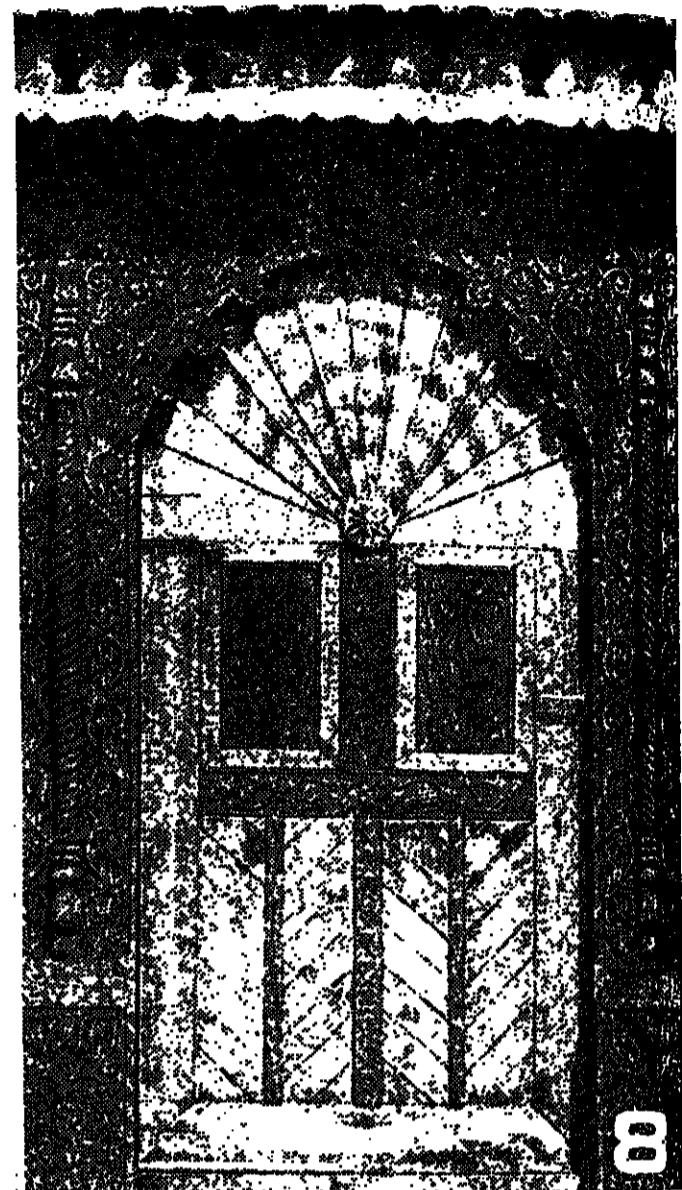
The miner proper, the classic type who makes his way into the coal layer with his arms and an arthalo tool does no longer exist. Rovinari has highly trained workers who improve their skills while working permanently. The level of efficiency is continually higher.

Of the 70 gigantic bucket-wheel excavators which work

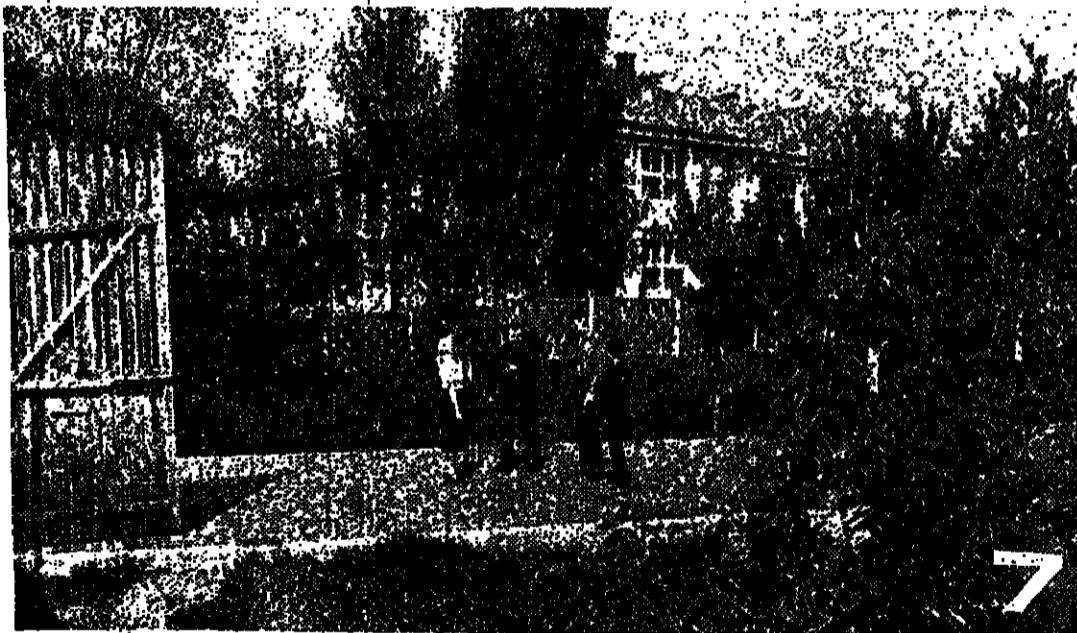
presently in Romania, 20 belong to Rovinari the enterprise of which boasts the richest experience in lignite exploitation. A few years ago the Rovinari specialists launched the idea of a national championship of bucket-wheel excavators. Six of Rovinari's excavators hold the first six places in the competition. The factors ensuring their popularity include a better efficiency in using excavators, a large capacity distributed in working hours and, naturally, an impressive volume of mining mass and coal excavated. The names of the champions are: Constantin Căldăraru, Gheorghe Bobel, Alexandru Mîrău, Gheorghe Arămău, Gheorghe Ierătu, Gheorghe Colan, chief mechanics and team leaders working on the Rovinari-based mining enterprise. They are called "the Rovinari millionaires. With their machines and their teams of skilled men they



5



6



7

(cont. from p. 7)

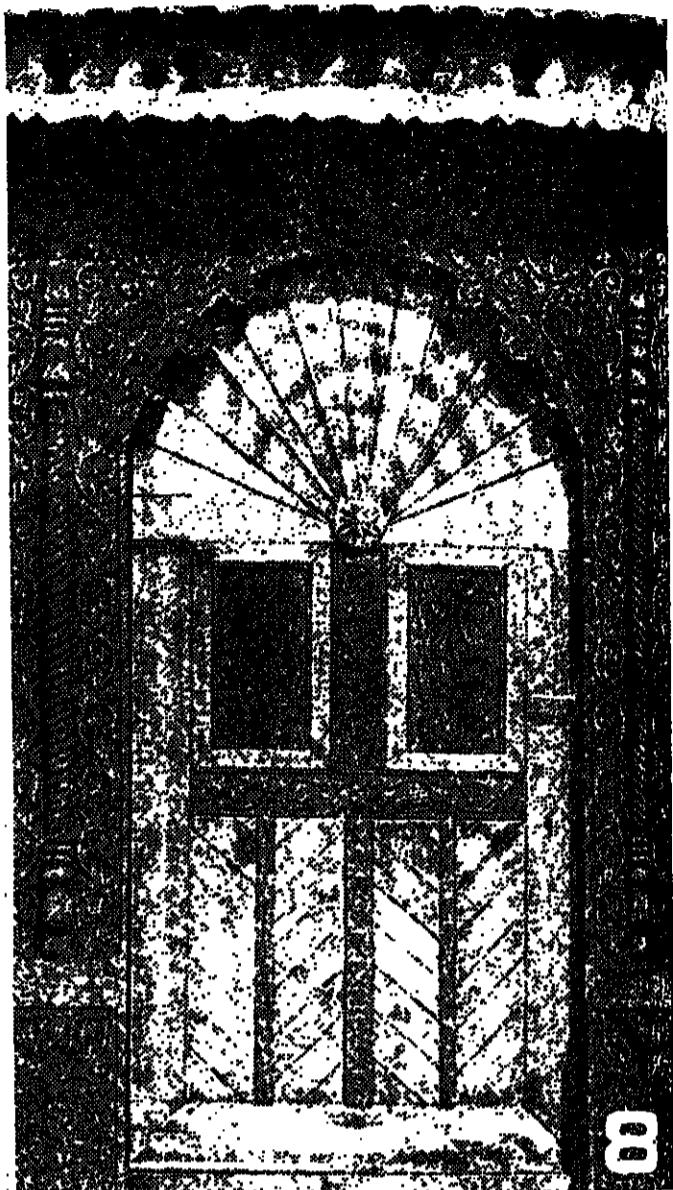
ings hosting today these institutions. In the majority's meeting room there is the locality's scale model, which has the ambition of giving shape not only to the commune's present but also future aspect, on realistic even scutiniful bases. Because Corund commune, even though it does not intend to surpass its rural condition and does not aspire after becoming a town, it is nevertheless in an accelerated modernization process. A person which can be seen by whoever comes here. You do not need the explanations of a guide to understand the changes that have taken place in the people's lives in their way of living, thinking, working.

The houses are the first and most eloquent evidence of the progress made by the village population toward the upper standards of modern life. Hundreds and hundreds of new houses. A single block of flats was built three years ago. Another one, of 18 apartments, will be raised next year. The rest are houses with ground and upper floor. Big, solid houses with many rooms, des-

igned according to modern aesthetic and functional criteria. Expensive houses that cost a lot and are the initiator of the building of other similar buildings. Houses also show that it wasn't always the same. Here and there you can see an old, simple house made of wood. And I do not refer to houses belonging to poorer people but those of people like the former miller, one of the wealthy people. The house and the mill are modern, annual earnings are large, built by the neighbours lately. Corund is more for example, a technician at the consumer cooperative is not yet 30 years old, has two children and raised a house with eleven rooms on two floors. Ilagy Dezső and his wife Margit also have a new house with ground and upper floor.

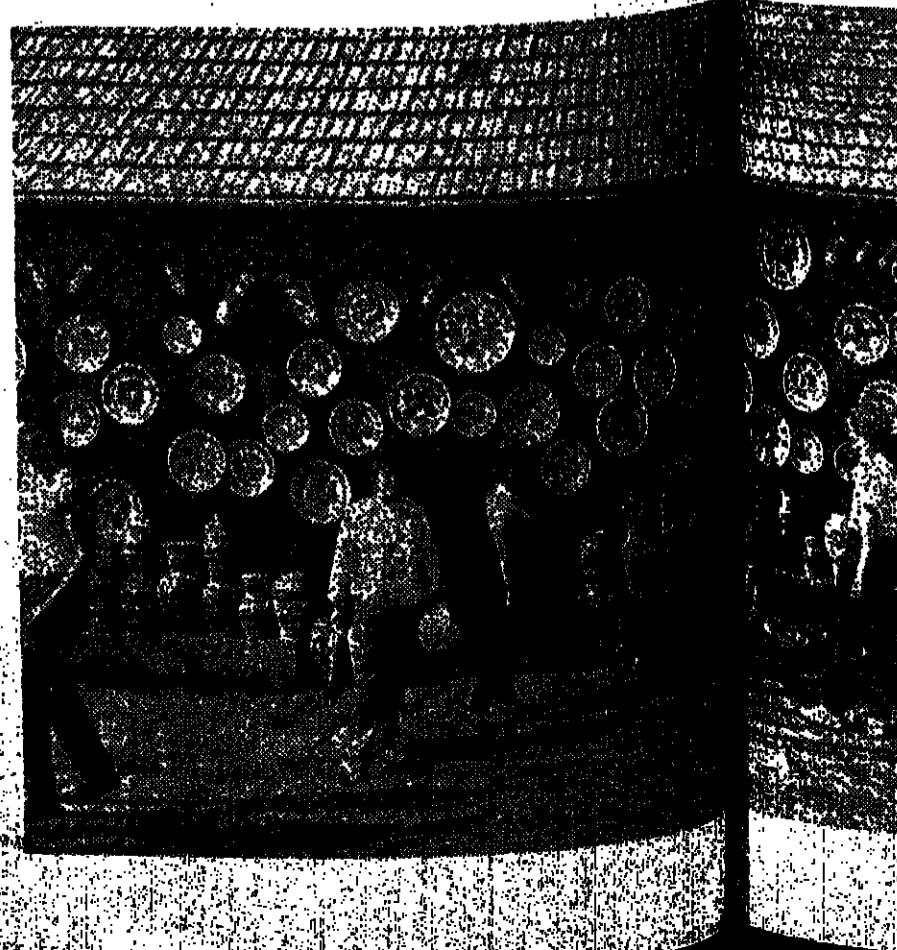
7 The ten-grade school is the oldest and a the same time newest one in Corund. It dates back to 1773 but the present establishment was opened in 1953. Pupils may study here either in Hungarian or in Magyar.

8 The flats of Corund's houses are usually made of sculptured wood. A characteristic of rural life, quoted by Mr. Illes László, the existence of Corund, of a living area of 15,000 sq.m. for 1,750 families. Considered from



8

Corund A COMMUNE IN THE EASTERN TRANSYLVANIAN PLATEAU A VILLAGE PREPARES ITS FUTURE



9

houses in Corund. One of many two-story buildings. A house provided with all necessary facilities. The revival of an ancient pottery — but mainly the work motivated by the village's social and economic helped this commune develop during the last two decades. The main reason in the 1960s was depopulation, the inhabitants' migration to cities. The pottery has disappeared. The people return to their houses. As a result the population has grown again.

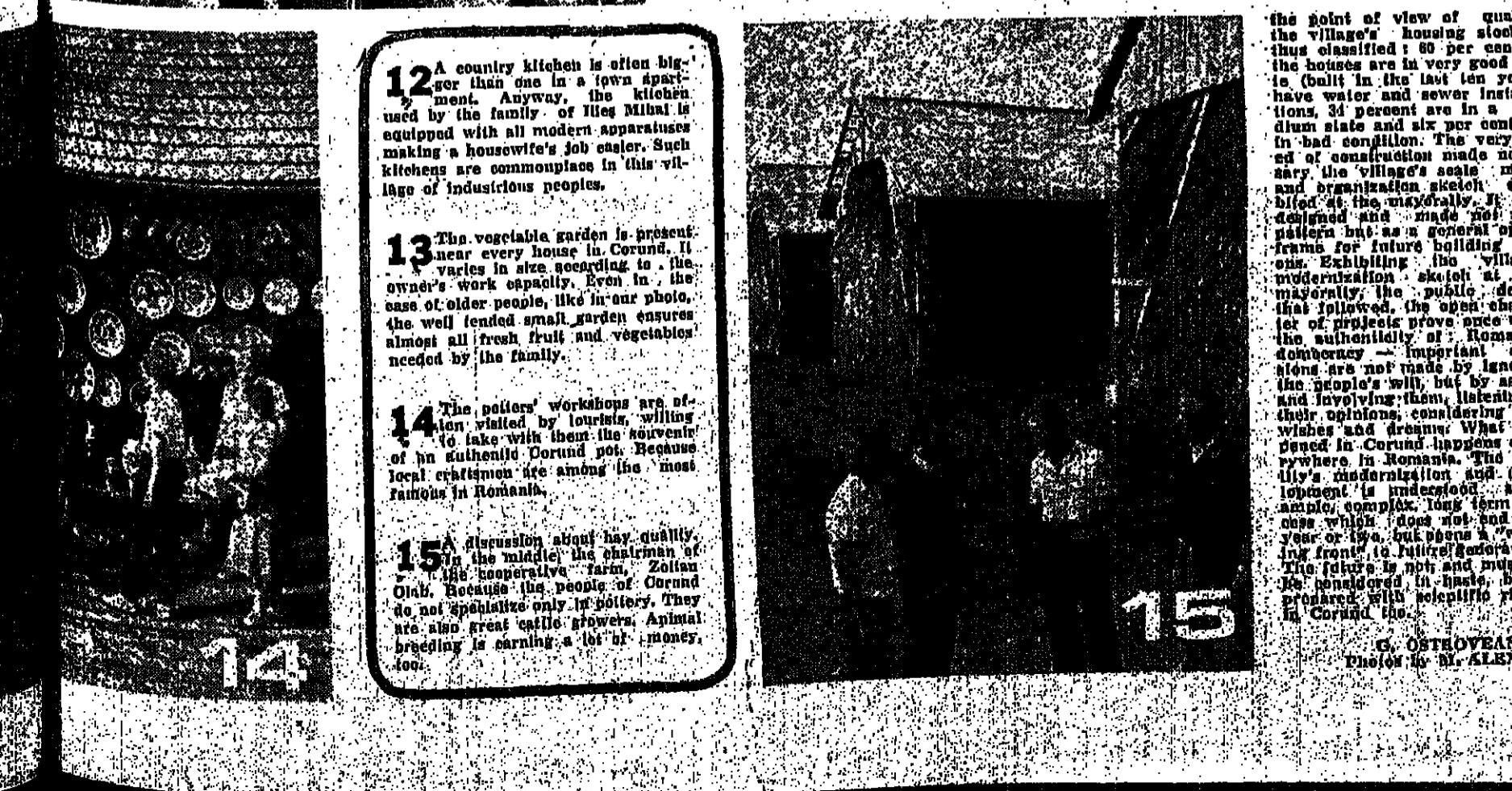
10
11
12
13



9



11



12

12 A country kitchen is often bigger than one in a town apartment. Anyway, the kitchen used by the family of Ilies Mihai is equipped with all modern apparatuses, making a housewife's job easier. Such kitchens are commonplace in this village of industrial peoples.

13 The vegetable garden is present almost everywhere in Corund. It varies in size according to the owner's work capacity. Even in the case of older people, like in our photo, the well tended small garden ensures almost all fresh fruit and vegetables needed by the family.

14 The potters' workshops are often situated by tourists, willing to take with them the souvenirs of an authentic Corund pot. Because local craftsmen are among the most famous in Romania.

15 A discussion about hay, usually the middle, the chairman of the cooperative farm, Zoltan Orah, from the people of Corund do not specialize only in pottery. They are also great cattle breeders. Animal breeding is earning a lot of money, too.

the point of view of quality, the village's housing stock is thus classified. 60 percent of the houses are in very good condition (but in the last ten years) have water and sewer installations. 32 percent are in a medium state and six percent are in bad condition. The very need of construction made necessary the village's scale model and organization plan. It was built at the request of the Ministry of Construction and as a model but as a general option frame for future building activities. Exhibiting the village's modernization, sketch at the majority, the public debate that followed, the open character of projects drawn up, the sensitivity of the majority of Romanian communists — a peasant idealism is not made by ignoring the people's will, but by asking and involving them, listening to their opinions, considering their wishes and dreams. What happened in Corund happens everywhere in Romania. The majority's modernization is the topmost priority, as an important factor for long-term peace which does not last for a year or two, but many generations. This future is not and must not be considered in haste, but is prepared with painstaking rigours in Corund too.

G. OSTROZESTU
Photo by Mr. ALLEN ■

THE "GEORGE ENESCU" INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

The 11th edition of the "George Enescu" International Festival is over. For eleven days, between September 16 and 26, Bucharest became a real capital of music, where the public had to choose daily between 5-6 symphonic concerts, recitals and musical theatre shows, carried out in six performance halls. The 54 music events, which took place during this period, benefited by the participation of prestigious Romanian symphony and chamber ensembles, valuable Romanian conductors and soloists, to whom were added foreign groups, conductors and soloists of ten countries. Naturally, the programmes focused on the symphonic, chamber and opera creation of George Enescu, the most important Romanian musician, the founder of the Romanian composition school, under whose aegis this triennial festival is carried out. An important place was reserved to the creation of composers of the post-Enescu generations, to Romanian composers of the present day, but the programmes also included works devoted to

world music, from compositions of the baroque age to those of the 20th century. Thus, a comprehensive panoramic view of the Romanian and world music was organized in all domains and genres — symphonic, vocal-symphonic, chamber, choral, opera, operetta and ballet. At the same time an important round table discussion was organized on problems of musicology, on which we wrote in a special article, while the Music Critics College of the Association of Artists and Musicians (ATM) published throughout the Festival five comprehensive "Agendas" (one every two days) real illustrated magazines including previews, articles, interviews, declarations, musical news in the country and abroad. By all these events and actions, the eleventh edition of the Festival aroused a vivid interest among the public being inscribed as one of the most successful editions in the 30 year-old history of this festival.

MUSICOLOGY AT THE FESTIVAL



It has become a tradition of the last few editions of the George Enescu International festival that the overall programme of events should include symposiums, colloquia and round tables on musicology having in view the multiple aspect related to the personality of George Enescu as a composer and interpreter but also to the various questions raised by the musical composition by the post-Enescu generation up to the present day.

Continuing this tradition, the present edition — the 11th — of the triennial festival taking place under the aegis of the great Romanian musician has scheduled a round table on Aspects, Values and Prospects in the Development of Romanian Musical Culture, organized by the Council of Socialist Culture and Art, in collaboration with the Union of Composers and Musicologists in the George Enescu hall of the Bucharest Conservatory. Thus, 22 papers were presented by Romanian musicologists, composers and performers from Bucharest, Cluj-Napoca, Iasi, Targu Mures and Brasov to whom four distinguished guests from abroad were added: Renato Vlad from Italy, Rolf Lauten from the USSR, Susumu Tamura from Japan and Walther Labhard from Switzerland. As was natural, after the opening paper entitled Music, a Component of our Socialist Nation's Culture, read by university professor Nicotae Calinolu, chairman of the Union of Composers and Musicologists and rector of the Cluj-Napoca Conservatory in Bucharest, most papers were devoted to the analysis of defining aspects of Enescu's oeuvre or to revealing certain hitherto unknown elements of his activity as a composer and interpreter. Thus, after the eminent Romanian-born Italian musicologist Renato Vlad syntesisized George Enescu's Place in 20th Century Music, the theme was resumed, but in a different perspective, in the paper Enescu's Oeuvre in the Musical Culture of Our Century delivered by Rulina Leleia, a well-known Soviet musicologist who has long been concerned with studying Romanian music. Not long after the conference of the festival with the remaining celebration this year of the Romanian Athenaeum, where concerts and recitals took place evening after evening, during the 11-day festival, musicologist Vlora Cosma read the paper George Enescu in the Context of the Romanian Athenaeum. Concerning evoking the unforgettable atmosphere provided by George Enescu's marvellous performances as a performer under the dome of the venerable Bucharest cultural and artistic establishment.

Interesting overall views of Enescu's oeuvre from various angles were offered by composers Doru Popovici (The Innovative Spirit of Enescu's Orchestras) and Dan Volea (George Enescu and the Spirit of Neoclassicism), musicologists Josif Sava (Enescu and the Culture of His Time), Mircea Volcan (New Contributions to Advancing Enescu's

Legacy), Despina Petecel (Lyric Aspects in Enescu's Works), Marin Marian (The Premonitory Aspects of Enescu's Art), the writer-guitarist Walther Labhard (Stylistic Nuances in George Enescu's Piano Music), while questions related to Enescu's performing art were treated by musicologist Alfred Hoffman (Enescu and Contemporary Interpretive Aesthetics) and by conductor and musicologist Eugen Popescu (George Enescu Conducting Romanian Music at the New York World's Fair in 1939). Dealing with cer-

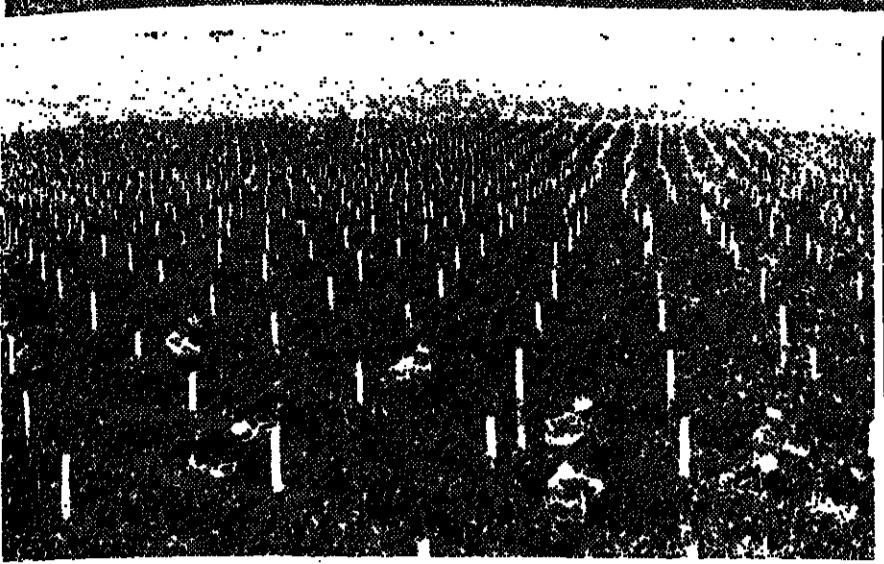
tain Enescu works, composer Wilhelm Berger anticipated An Enescu Premiere — The C Major Quintet, which was presented at this year's festival, musicologist Ilieu Mihaleacu (Enescu's Transcription of the String Quintet in E flat major Op. 22 No. 1 by George Enescu, and musicologist Ovidian Lazar Cosma spoke about the anniversary of 90 years since the writing of the Romanian Poem, a work bearing the opus number 1 in the catalogue of Enescu's works. Interesting parallels between Enescu and

EDGAR ELIAN ■
Photos: A. ROSENTHAL ■



THE LAST CONCERTS

The second part of the George Enescu International Festival included a number of symphonic and chamber concerts given by orchestras, chamber ensembles, conductors and soloists from the capital and other towns in Romania and abroad. The events were attended by a large audience who filled the Bucharest performance halls in capacity. Among them was the concert given by the Gabriel string quartet from Great Britain (photo above) in the great studio of the Radio-television, which also hosted the concert of the Cluj-Napoca Philharmonic conducted by young Ovidiu Manu from Turkey (bottom, right) as soloist, who gave a unique interpretation of Beethoven's Concerto in C Minor. The same hall hosted the concert of the Ars Mundi chamber ensemble of the Oltenei Philharmonic of Craiova, conducted by Modesi Olteanu and having as soloist the remarkable Yugoslav violinist Dejan Kunka (top right).



GOLD WINES

The Czechoslovak locality of Mikulov has recently played host to an important international wine competition which was entered by countries famous for their vineyards such as France, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, the USSR etc.

Romania, which has a remarkable viticultural stock with well-known wines that are in great demand in dozens of countries in the world, presented in the competition 15 wine samples and a champagne sample, from prestigious wine-growing areas.

In keeping with the overall title of the round table, several participants referred to Romanian musical culture as a whole: from musicologist Vasile Tomescu (Romanian Music in the History of World Culture), to composer and musicologist Valeriu Donici (The National-Universal Relationship in Romanian Music) and Smaranda Oteanu (Constellations on the Country's Musical Map) and to musicologist Mihai Cozmiel of Iasi (Themes and Styles in Present-Day Romanian Music) and Constanta Catinca of Brasov (Folklore — The Endless Column of Romanian Musical Creation). A paper whose title went beyond the established thematic framework was read by conductor, composer and musicologist Mihai

awarded medals. It is noteworthy that all 15 Romanian samples obtained medals, which is quite a feat. Three Romanian wine samples — one of White Wine of Iasi and two of Grand of Cotnari — won the Great Gold Medal. Two of these samples were declared champions, and one super-champion of the prestigious international wine-growing event at Mikulov. The members of the jury — outstanding personalities in the field — were particularly impressed by the natural and authentic quality of the wines, by the perfect relation between the vineyard, the grape variety and the wine.

The international jury, which included

the renowned Romanian specialist profes-

or engineer Valeriu Cozmiel, D.Sc. was ex-

tremely exigent, as proved by the fact that

only about a quarter of the total samples

presented by the competing countries were

awarded medals. It is noteworthy that all 15 Romanian samples obtained medals, which is quite a feat. Three Romanian wine samples — one of White Wine of Iasi and two of Grand of Cotnari — won the Great Gold Medal. Two of these samples were declared champions, and one super-champion of the prestigious international wine-growing event at Mikulov. The members of the jury — outstanding personalities in the field — were particularly impressed by the natural and authentic quality of the wines, by the perfect relation between the vineyard, the grape variety and the wine.

This comes as a new achievement of the Romanian winegrowers who, year after year, win the honours of important international contests. (Top photo).

AGRICULTURE AND THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Thuringia is a substance for farm use with very good results in pest control, containing low doses of pest killers. Other Romanian substances with low polluting effect are Mezadin A and Trichalemin used against the white insects found in hothouses and coleopteras.

At the same time with improving the quality of agricultural products for environmental protection, the Romanian specialists obtained important successes in controlling disease and pests through biological means. Ways were studied of directing ecological relations

within agrosystems, of fighting against dangerous species according to the principles of the integrated and consolidating genetic characters with a view to improving plant resistance to disease and pest attacks. Methods were established through systematic analysis

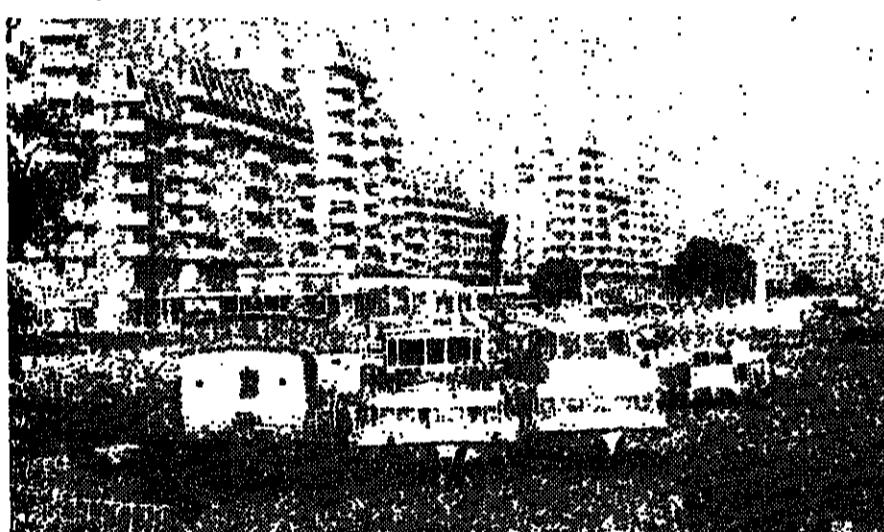
G. OSTROVEANU ■

THE DANUBE DELTA'S TOWN

The main street of Tulcea has remained the Danube. Tens of ships bearing the most varied colours pass on this water boulevard.

In the town's ports — the town has several ports — both river-going and big sea-going ships can moor. In one of the port's berths big tonnage ore ships load and unload goods from or for the big industrial units. In the other port, specialized in receiving refrigerating ships, which transport fish caught in ocean waters. The Tulcea shipyard has its own berths where ocean fishing ships are repaired and built. The town's economic life includes an alumina factory, and a canned fish enterprise.

Created and developed in the last two decades, these industries have determined a four-fold growth in the population. Naturally, thousands of new apartments are built every year. This year, for example, 920 apartments have been built. In our photo: the Danube's embankment in front of Tulcea passenger port (photo below).



STUDENT MICROELECTRONICS

At the Electronics and Telecommunications Faculty of the Polytechnic Institute in Bucharest, the electronic devices, circuits and apparatus department boasts a research laboratory (top photo) and a small-scale production line.

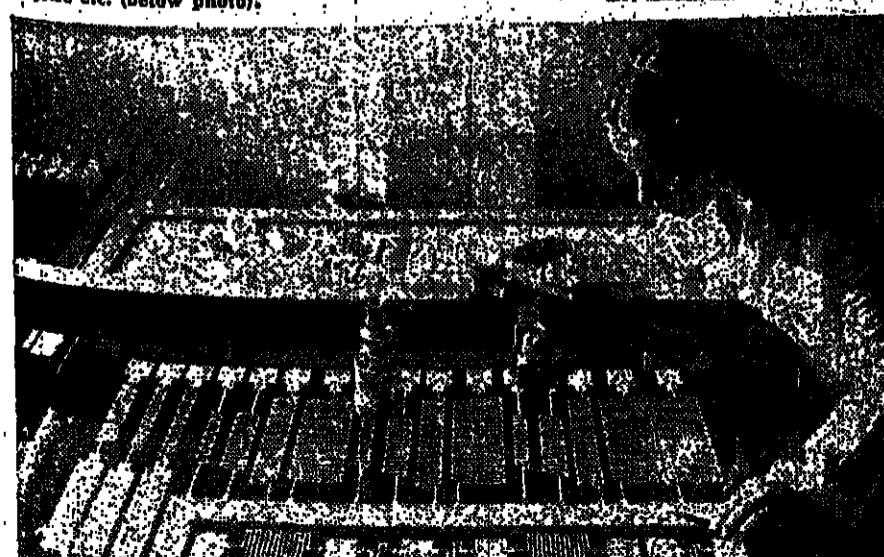
After attending some specialist lectures (thin layer technology, integrated linear circuits etc.), the students supervised by professor Mihai Dragăneanu D.Sc., corresponding member of the Romanian Academy, by the other professors, have their first contact with hands-on training. This second stage is successfully carried out at the Electronics Enterprise, the Industrial Electronics Enterprise, the Microelectronics Enterprise, the Computer Enterprise etc. (below photo).



KINDERGARTENS OPEN AGAIN

On September 15, Romania's school-going population reached 5.7 million, which represents 4.5 percent of the country's entire population. In this category, included 835,200 children who go to 12,682 kindergartens existing in all country localities. In fact, over 80 percent of the total number of preschoolers (3-5 year-olds) are included in these social and

at the same time instructional and education institutions. Certainly, numerous and varied activities will be held: modelling, cutting, drawing with coloured pencils and water colours, games, dancing (left and bottom photos). Everything is done under the attentive supervision of over 32,000 day-care teachers. (Left and bottom photos)



FARMING TOOL

A new farming tool designed, built and motorized by the Institute of Agricultural Engineering and Research for Machinery Tools in Bucharest has been introduced in the series production of the Mechanized Enterprise of Oradea.

The new product — a rationalized harrow — is different from the conventional-type used so far because it is easier to handle, of higher quality and more effective in preparing the sowing bed on any kind of soil, including rocky soils caused by gravel.

The soil is prepared for sowing in just one passage of the harrow. The harrow has three variants each with its own width: allows operation to attend to as many types of terrain.



THE GAMES OF THE 24TH OLYMPIAD

In our last issue we informed you that the Romanian sportsmen won three medals during the first days of the Seoul Olympic Games, of which a gold through Sorin Babil in the pistol 60 shots event and two silver medals through the women's gymnastics team (Daniela Silivas, Aurelia Dobre, Gabriela Potocac, Celestina Popa, Camelia Voinean and Eugenie Goleac) and swimmer Noemil Lung in the 400 metres medley. This rather modest start was fortunately invalidated during the ensuing week, when the Romanian sportsmen won another 18 medals, namely four golds, seven silvers and seven bronzes. In fact, in only two days, on Saturday and Sunday, the Romanians took 16 medals. The best performance was scored by Daniela Silivas:

On the seventh day of the Olympic Games, women's gymnastics was again the centre of attention: it was time for the women's individual overall gymnastics competition involving 30 gymnasts who performed their marks in the compulsory and optional exercises. However, the main clash opposed Daniela Silivas to Eleonora Shushlunova (the USSR). In the long run Daniela Silivas had to content herself with the silver medal, only 0.025 points behind the Soviet, an unprecedented difference between the first and the second place in the history of great competitions.

Last Sunday, Daniela Silivas took her revenge in the all-round final, by winning three golds and a bronze. To be more specific, gold in the uneven bars, beam and floor exercises and bronze for her vault performance. Claiming on her "outstanding achievement" under the title "Olympic Golden Bearer", TASS noted, among others, that "Silivas proved extremely confident and highly skilful in her spectacular exercises". The Japanese Kyodo news agency reported that "Romanian gymnast Daniela Silivas, who moves like an owl, won three Olympic titles, while the winner of the individual overall title, Eleonora Shushlunova, was satisfied this time, merely adding a silver and a bronze. On the uneven bars Daniela Silivas presented an extremely difficult exercise winning the gold medal with a perfect score of 20.00. She was announcing a fascinating recital, excellently performed on the beam and on the floor". In its turn the Spanish EFE news agency mentioned that "Romanian Daniela Silivas dominated the women's all-round final in an impressive manner. In a single day this wonderful girl was crowned three times with the title of Olympic champion".

A couple of minutes after the conclusion of the contest, Daniela Silivas declared: "I am happy! Together with my colleagues I have succeeded in showing the world that the Romanian school of gymnastics was not just a passing phenomenon, that it has the power to create new generations of high class performers". I was say-

ing that Daniela Silivas won another medal, this time a bronze, on the vault. In the same event the teammate Gabriela Potocac won the silver medal. Potocac also won a bronze on the beam. Mention should be made of gymnast Marius Gherman's feat: a bronze medal on the horizontal bar.

Though in a fast-minute formula because one of the crew got sick, the women's double scull crew of Veronica Cogeanu and Elisabeta Lipa managed to win the silver medal. Excellent was the performance of the men's four oars with coxswain crew (Dimitrie Popescu, Ioan Sinep, Valentin Robu, Vasile Temeljanca + Ladislau Lovrensegh), who also finished second. Mention should be made that the cox, Lovrensegh, won this Olympic medal at the age of 56.

After five consecutive victories in the great competitions of the year, Dumitru Dobre and Dragos Neagu failed to win the Olympic gold in the men's pair rowing with coxswain. However, they took the silver medal, which is not bad, taking into consideration that both of them are only 21 years old.

The women's four oars with coxswain crew (Marilena Traescu, Veronica Necula, Horia Anilac, Doina Balan + Ecaterina Oancă) passed as unbentable this season before the Olympics. Unfortunately, their first lost race happened to be the Olympic final, in which they had to settle for the bronze medals.

On Sunday another four Ro-



manian crews (the women's eight oars with coxswain, quadruple sculls and single sculls, as well as the men's pair oars with coxswain) rated among the pre-race favourites entered the finals. Unfortunately only the first two fulfilled expectations by winning medals. The women's eight with coxswain (Doina Balan, Marilena Traescu, Veronica Necula, Horia Anilac, Adrian Rezan, Mihaila Armescu, Raduca Arha, Olga Horneag and Ecaterina Oancă) who last year won the world title, came very close to winning the gold, but in the long run they had to settle for the silver.

In a very close race the women's quadruple scull (Anilac, Balan, Anisora Minas, Veronica Cogeanu and Elisabeta Lipa) finished third. The Romanian men's coxed pairs crew finished fourth, while our representatives

in the women's single scull came fifth.

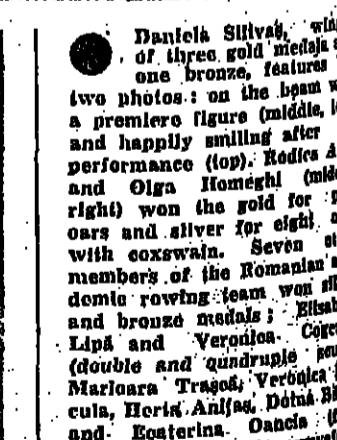
Romanian Paul Ivan, an athlete who had a consistently good form this year took part in the 3,000 metres, after having won the second elimination heat. He braked the field up to the second half of the last straight, with 50 metres left, when world champion Tatjana Samoilova of the Soviet Union went in front. The silver medal rewards her endless hours of training, her time scored in Seoul being 15.12 seconds inside her best.

After winning a silver medal in the 400 metres medley, Noemil Lung won a bronze in the 200 metres butterfly.

In the long run the weightlifters managed to win a medal through Nelu Vlad who took the bronze medal in the 100 kg class.



On Saturday, the first round of rowing finals included seven of the 14 events. Romanians Olga Horneag and Rodica Arha brilliantly met all expectations by winning the pair oars without coxswain by a large margin. They proved again their high class, after winning the world title last year. Horneag and Arha led from the start to the end of the race none of the contenders being able to threaten their position.



Daniela Silivas, winner of three gold medals and one bronze, features in two photos: on the left with a première figure (middle), left and happily smiling after her performance (top). Rodica Arha and Olga Horneag (middle right) won the gold for pair oars and silver for eight oars with coxswain. Seven other members of the Romanian semi-final rowing team won silver and bronze medals: Elisabeta Lipa and Veronica Cogeanu (double and quadruple scull), Marilena Traescu, Veronica Necula, Horia Anilac, Doina Balan and Ecaterina Oancă (four and eight oars with coxswain).

The Romanian boxer Daniel Dumitrescu (featherweight) reached the semi-final round in the competition, securing himself at least the bronze medal. Whether this medal is to be interpreted as a more valuable one depends on his performance in the bout against South-Korean Lee Jae Hyun.

Upon the conclusion of this issue the Romanian canoeists and kayakers are getting in line for the semi-final of the 1000 metres event. All the three Romanian crews engaged in the 500-metre event have already won the right to take part in the final race.

Only 1.2 points less frustrated Sorin Babil of another national team in the all pistol event he finished fourth after having reached the second position during the first stage of the competition.

In the history of women's gymnastics only two women gymnasts have ever been granted a perfect total of 100 points: Nelly Connolly of the USA in 1928 and Daniela Silivas in 1976.

A NAME IN TODAY'S FASHION

CONFEX



CONFEX EXPORTS:

All kinds of garments for women, men, teenagers and children: casual wear, raincoats, sportswear, formal dresses. We guarantee the quality of our "Woolmark" pure wool products.

For additional information, contact:

Confex

FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE • ROMANIA • BUCHAREST
7 ARMATA POPORULUI BOULEVARD • PHONE: 313751 • TELEX: 11195 C CONFEX

TITAN – EXCEPTIONAL TECHNOSCIENTIFIC AND PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL

The Machine Tool and Assembly Enterprise in Bucharest (IMUAB) was founded almost three decades ago, marking the starting point of an impetuous development in the field of machine-tool fabrication in Romania. From a development stage to another, the factory has continuously broadened its production capacity, improving without interruption its technicoscientific manufacture means, shaping at the same time technicians, engineers and specialists with high training and vast experience. Thus the passage was possible from the production of small machine tools to that of heavy and very heavy machine tools and units, some of them unique. In this context were included, in IMUAB's flexible fabrication programme, the series of slideway grinders needed by priority projects in the power, oil, metallurgical, car and truck industries, and used in producing, in a special organizational outlook, parts for the construction of nuclear-electric plants. The continuous growth of functional and qualitative characteristics of machine tools and aggregates we produce directly contributed to finding a broad audience – under the TITAN trademark – on markets throughout the world. The Bucharest Machine Tool and Assembly Enterprise is considered the biggest works in the field in Romania, one of the biggest in Europe and even the world. In the following lines we tried to extract several, more conclusive, data from IMUAB's rich record :

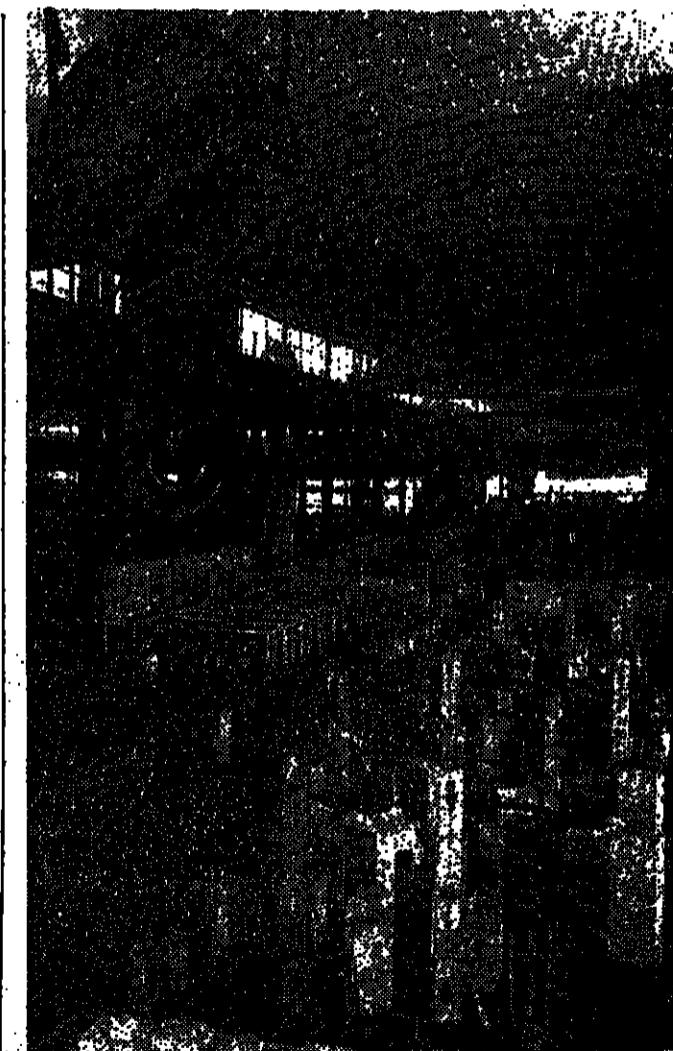


A CONSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN WORKSHOP WITH AN UNPARALLELED ACTIVITY. Our works has its own design sector of great mobility and can ensure in a record time the analysis and design of technological products and processes, the elaboration of technical fabrication know-how, the design and organization of technological fabrication lines and ensure product quality. The wide range of solutions elaborated is evidently followed to the stages of tests and experiments in the respective sections in order to bring possible improvements of designed parameters.

ULTRAMODERN, HIGHLY COMPLEX EQUIPMENT. Highly productive processing machines able to ensure highly competitive fabrication means are integrated in the technological process. Most of them are the fruit of the work of IMUAB's specialists, engineers and technicians : SC 85 CPAF 138 NC vertical lathe, AFP 180 boring and milling machines, RU 350-2 PE precision grinding machine, MGIC 1800 jig borer, etc. The factory's equipment ensures an excellent quality of execution and of parts



and assemblies bearing the TITAN mark. Control mechanisms, hydrodynamic and hydrostatic bearings, ball pins, technical equipment, tools, all technical means involved in the fabrication process have a great PRECISION. One of the sections with a great share in the fabrication process of our factory, with a prevailing role in the field of "precision" is that of THERMAL TREATMENTS. Equipped with installations at the highest level of world technology, this section contributes to IMUAB's achieving the highest complex technological operations at the highest parameters. In this section too, the high robotization, automation and mechanization degree, a characteristic present in all sectors, makes a special contribution.



and assembly of ball pins up to 10 m long pit.

INTEROPERATIONAL TRANSPORTATION AND THE FACTOR OF PRECISION AND OF RAPID FLOW ASSEMBLY. OVER-SHORT TERMS. The amplitude of technological operations and the overall length of complex machines imposed the use of adequate interventional transports among factory sections favouring a rapid assembly in the best conditions.

ASSEMBLY AT IMUAB REPRESENTS A REAL SOURCE OF QUALITY AND RELIABILITY. For sub-

REMEMBER : THE TITAN TRADE MARK MEANS QUALITY PRECISION RELIABILITY

TITAN – YOU CAN SUBSTANTIALLY CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR ENTERPRISE'S SUCCESS BY USING THE MACHINE TOOLS AND ASSEMBLIES BEARING THIS EMBLEM

Thanks to its strong technicoscientific and productive potential, IMUAB has an extremely flexible and diversified manufacturing programme which is based on thorough market research and the monitoring of world trends in machine tool and unit building. The products of our plant are characterized by QUALITY, ACCURACY and RELIABILITY, which make them highly competitive. The technicoscientific and productive performance of our plant is followed with great interest in all parts of the world ; as a result, our products have steadily and constantly penetrated the main markets of the world, rivaling those of firms that boast long-standing traditions in the field. At present, thanks to their notable performances, our machine tools and assemblies are in great demand with end users in more than 40 countries on all continents such as Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, People's China, England, France, the GDR, West Germany, India, Japan, Pakistan, Spain, the USA, Turkey, the USSR etc.

boring axis ranging from 18 mm to 200 mm, with numerical control or data display • slideway grinders (two types) with the width of the processing part ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 mm and the length reaching 8,000

mm • the centre of processing (two types) : with the processing chapter of 130 up to 180 mm • longitudinal cutters with yoke (various types) with the width of table ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 mm.

• Jig boring machines (three types) with the width of the table ranging between 320 and

1,000 mm • the centre of processing (two types) with the width of the table ranging between 120 and 980 mm • external and internal spline grinding machines (three types) with a diameter of 150 mm and a length up to 2,000 mm and a maximum width of 500 mm • profile grinding machines (five types) with the length of the cam axis ranging between 650 and 1,800 mm • universal grinding machines (four types) with the diameter of the part of 500 mm up to 1,000 mm • precision grinding machines (selected for the car-making industry) • crankshaft cutting machines • joint screw-cutting machines • aggregates • flexible cells • transfer lines, etc.

DO NOT FORGET

• IMUAB's highly trained and experienced specialists deliver our products on a turnkey basis as well as complex technical assistance, from training for a correct usage of machines to deliveries of parts, to maintenance and even modernization operations on equipment supplied by our partners. • Machine-tools and aggregates carrying the TITAN trademark are matchless in point of endurance and efficiency, providing maximum safety in exploitation, boasting multiple possibilities of exploitation comfortable handling, unique accuracy under maximum pressures, maximum complexity of control during all exploitation cycles.

• IMUAB is ready to negotiate with trading companies or specialized firms with a view to concluding mutually rewarding agreements, for either the sale or manufacture of TITAN machine-tools and aggregates according to documents made by the plant or provided by our partners, guaranteeing the execution of the most complex assimilation in the best possible conditions.

THE AFP 200-4 A HORIZONTAL BORING AND MILLING MACHINE – ANOTHER TITAN NOVELTY UNANIMOUSLY APPRECIATED BY SPECIALISTS EVERYWHERE

This numerically controlled, digital-display spindle machine is meant for working enormous-welded or cast parts of large size and weight. It can work also surfaces that are deeply inclined, the carcass tilts to the spindle's and boring shaft's possibility to move longitudinally. AFP 200-4 (NC) can perform boring, milling, drilling, slotting and tapping operations and is provided with a traversing standard, with the vertically sliding headstock on the right side of the standard. The slide is provided with three hydrostatic guides and counterguides. The speed-change box has three speed-ranges.

To avoid the headstock's accidental tilting, the latter is equipped with a congecurrent electromagnetic brake. With a view to ensuring high part machining accuracy, there are hydraulic systems compensating the fall of the headstock and stockhead and equilibrating the centre of gravity of the stockhead.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

• boring shaft diameter : 200 mm • crosshead boring : the boring shaft : 180-200 • cutting shaft diameter : 250 mm • pinion : 530 X 800 • spindle speed range : 2-800 rev/min • power of the main driven motor : 73 kW • stand stroke : AXIS A : minimum-8000 mm • stockhead stroke : AXIS X : 3000-6000 mm ; • boring shaft stroke : AXIS Z : 200-2000 mm • pinion stroke : 1,500 mm • continuously controlled cutting : AXIS X : 1 - 8,000 mm/min ; AXIS Y : 1 - 8,000 mm/min ; AXIS Z : 1 - 4,000 mm/min • AXIS W : 1 - 4,000 mm/min • clearance : (L X I X h) 18850 X 5500 X 2800 mm • machine weight : 100 t.

THE CURRENT OUTPUT DELIVERED TO ITS NUMEROUS BENEFICIARIES UNDER THE PRESTIGIOUS MARK OF TITAN COVERS

• boring-and-turning mills (one type) able to process parts with diameters ranging between 2,000 and 26,000 mm, with or without numerical control and data display • boring-and-cutting lathe (five types) with the diameter of the

YOU CAN CONTACT US FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND FOR THE CONCLUSION OF TIRM CONTRACTS BY ADDRESSING YOURSELFES TO:

THE MACHINE TOOL AND ASSEMBLY ENTERPRISE (IMUAB)
ROMANIA • BUCHAREST • 250 MUNCII BLVD • TELEPHONE 27.73.60 • TELEX 11.464

THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRAL UNIT OF MACHINE TOOLS (CIMU)
ROMANIA • BUCHAREST • 250 MUNCII BLVD • TELEPHONE 27.73.60 • TELEX 11.464